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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY JOHN PINKNEY,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF CLEMENTINA RIND's CHILDREN.

All Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE at 12/. 6d. a Year. ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inſerted for 3/. the firſt Week, and 2/. each Time after; long ones in Proportion.——PRINTING WORK, of every Kind, executed with Care and Diſpatch.

WILLIAMSBURG, *December* 8, 1774.

TO beſtow a helping hand towards the promotion of ſcandal, or to be aſſiduous in cultivating or prolonging a diſpute in which the public good is by no means intereſted, is a diſpoſition that I am, and ever wiſh to be, an entire ſtranger to. It was always my opinion that obliquy ought never to be indulged with exiſtence. It is impoſſible that ſlander can be agreeable, except to the moſt degenerate of mankind. But whoever will ſeriouſly examine the principles on which a *free preſs* ought to be conducted, or will give himſelf time to reflect how arduous it is for the editor of an *independent* paper to pleaſe every party, I am convinced he will cordially pardon me for publiſhing the following piece, from Mr. Calvert to Mr. Hacket, which, though it contains much *perſonality*, and is fraught with too much *paſſion*, yet the gentleman is ingenuous enough not to ſkulk under a borrowed ſignature, but at once produces his real name, without the leaſt heſitation, and thereby lays himſelf entirely open to the ſeverity of his antagoniſt, who, if he thinks proper, ſhall have the ſame indulgence that is given to Mr. Calvert; though I ſincerely hope their difference may ſpeedily ſubſide, and decline a diſpute which cannot poſſibly be agreeable to the public, eſpecially at this important criſis.

An *unlimited* exerciſe of a vehicle of this nature is, I muſt own, by no means compatible with my way of thinking. He who writes in order to debaſe or corrupt the morals of mankind, and, ſtimulated by malice, would wantonly deſtroy the reputation of the innocent, or would ſtudiouſly endeavour to create contentions and animoſities in private families, and all this under a baſe, fictitious character, ſhall ever be contemned as the rankeſt malevolent, and ſhall therefore always be denied admittance into this gazette.

But wherever a man has been injured in his public concerns, and would wiſh to lay his cauſe openly before the public at large, and will condeſcend to ſubjoin his name to his publications; to ſuch an one will always be allowed the privilege of this paper. Nor ſhall thoſe pieces that ſerve to encreaſe, or render conſpicuous, the valuable tendencies of morality, or any other uſeful ſubjects, be diſregarded; on the contrary, they ſhall meet with the moſt agreeable reception. And, in order to illuſtrate the upright cauſe of this my native country, and to defeat the deteſtable machinations of thoſe who would willingly defeat her internal or commercial intereſts, this gazette ſhall be ever open to all pieces which may boaſt of ſo laudable an end.

The public, it is hoped, will pardon me for thus impoſing upon their patience. The future conditions on which this paper is to be conducted have frequently been demanded. I can alledge it to nothing but timidity that they never appeared before this time; nor probably ſhould I ever have preſented any thing of the ſort, had not [illegible] printers lately produced their ſentiments on the ſame head. It then immediately occurred to me that the ſame return of gratitude was due from me, notwithſtanding my utter diſlike to appear in the capacity of a writer, well knowing my inability to ſo reſpectable a pretenſion, and beſides, being convinced that the public expectation is always to hear *from*, and ſeldom *of*, a perſon in my way of buſineſs.——To thoſe generous ſupporters, then, from whom I have received ſo much encouragement, and who ſtill aſſure me of the continuance of their favours, and to every individual who have ſent cuſtom to this preſs, I return my moſt grateful acknowledgments, aſſuring them, at the ſame time, that it ſhall be my moſt ſtudious endeavour to deſerve their kindneſs, by every means in my power; and it gives me the moſt heart-felt ſatisfaction that our paper has been ſo favourably received, many of our ſubſcribers having been kind enough to ſignify the ſame to me.

It may not probably be amiſs, while I am deſcanting ſo particularly, to inform the friends of the late Mrs. Rind, that, according to her laſt requeſt, I have taken every ſtep in my power for the protection of her children. The ties of relationſhip demanded it of me, and I have ſubmitted to the trial without murmuring; nor ſhall *futurity*, even if the honourable HOUSE of BURGESSES ſhould reject me as their ſervant, prevent me from having a watchful eye over their conduct, and affording whatever relief I may be able to give them. It would be the height of ingratitude, that, after experiencing the moſt cordial affection from their parents, and who were nearly related to myſelf, that I ſhould abandon or forſake them. Providence, whoſe gracious hand has put them under my direction, ſhall not, as far as I am able, be *diſappointed* in its *choice*.

Far be it from me to ſuppoſe that my pretenſions in this reſpect will have any material effect upon our worthy REPRESENTATIVES. If they think me an object worthy of their regard, they will not, I am confident, heſitate to remember me when the election comes on.

But it would be impertinent in me to expatiate much upon this head; and as I am convinced it is high time to relieve the patience of the public, I ſhall conclude, with aſſuring them it ſhall be my ſtricteſt ſtudy to act as conſiſtently as poſſible, unawed by any party, to the good old motto, OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE. I am the public's moſt obedient, humble ſervant,

JOHN PINKNEY.

Mr. PINKNEY,

YOU *are requeſted to apply to Meſſieurs* PURDIE *and* DIXON *for a piece addreſſed to Mr.* MICHAEL HACKET, *which I doubt not of ſeeing properly regarded in your uſeful paper; pleaſe alſo to inſert the letter addreſſed to Meſſieurs* PURDIE *and* DIXON. *I am, ſir, your very humble ſervant,*

SAMUEL CALVERT.

To Mr. MICHAEL HACKET, living at Mr. JOHN THOROUGHGOOD's, at BAY SIDE.

SIR,

ABOUT the middle of September laſt I obſerved a piece in the Norfolk Gazette ſigned W. Neſbit, intended as an aſwer to a piece which I got inſerted in the Norfolk Intelligencer a few days before, intended as a detection of villainy, and which I flatter myſelf has ſince anſwered many good purpoſes. As ſoon as I had read that low malicious piece ſigned W. Neſbit, I wrote an anſwer to it, in many parts of which I could not help expreſſing my ſurprize that there ſhould be a man who would ſo much debaſe himſelf by undertaking ſo dirty a cauſe.

A day or two after I had wrote an anſwer I was lucky enough to get poſſeſſion of the manuſcript ſigned W. Neſbit, and ſhewed it to ſeveral gentlemen of this place, many of whom declared that they would ſwear to the hand-writing without comparing it, whilſt others declared it to be the hand-writing of Michael Hacket; and, from ſuch undoubted veracity, I was fully convinced thereof, upon which I wrote to you (you then living at Mr. John Thoroughgood's, at Bay Side) requeſting of you whether or not you was the author of the piece ſigned W. Neſbit, and having received your anſwer, and fully noted the contents, beg leave to anſwer you through the channel of this gazette, and hope you will not take it amiſs. And as I know that things of this ſort are in general diſagreeable to the public, as well as to my inclination, ſo I make no doubt but that my readers will be fully ſatisfied, when I now declare that my character and credit have been unjuſtly ſtruck at in the public gazette by a malicious old man, without either cauſe for ſo doing or power to hurt. And as this piece may, by its length, intrude on the patience of my readers, I hope it will be excuſable, as I intend it to ſerve, firſt, many gentlemen who expect it; ſecondly, I mean to draw your picture, which ſhall be ſupported with the beſt authority; thirdly, I mean to anſwer ſome demands in your letter; and laſtly, that I deteſt a paper war, not only owing to my inability to write, my ill affording the expence, or that your behaviour is odious to every good man (in writing that piece) but purely through an utter averſion.

Being one evening, in December laſt, at the Arms Tavern at Edenton, I was aſked if I was acquainted with a lady in Norfolk to whom old Hacket was paying his addreſſes; to which I anſwered that I had the pleaſure of being acquainted with that lady, and, from the friendſhip then ſubſiſting between us, thought proper, in turn, to aſk who old Hacket was, but was much ſurpriſed to hear nothing in your favour. No ſooner had one ſeverely handled your ſo much talked of memory, but a ſecond at your ſkill in your profeſſion, a third at the modeſty of your bills, which aſſertions I afterwards found to be verified, which verification ſhall have its place in this letter, and was much ſurpriſed to find that you was on that night in an adjoining room, and certainly muſt have been in hearing, a proof of which was what paſſed between you and me on the next morning, the purport of which I do not chuſe to mention, as there was no one preſent during our confab; not that the public would diſbelieve me, but as you have already debaſed yourſelf in writing the piece ſigned W. Neſbit, you would not ſtick out to put one to the proof of what paſſed between us, was I to inſert it here.

I underſtood, from a letter which you ſhewed me, that you had great encouragement from the lady's brother to pay your reſpects to her; but I declare I never heard, from that day to this, that you had the leaſt encouragement from any mortal elſe, either here or there.

When I returned from Edenton, I found that old Hacket was become a table talk at Norfolk, as well as at Edenton, and you muſt naturally think, on my arrival from the place of your reſidence to the place where you was paying your reſpects to a lady, that people would be enquiring about you, and, from the regard I then had for that lady, and ſtill have for her family, thought proper, whenever I was aſked, to give ſuch anſwers as were not only natural, but reaſonably to be expected from me, and did anſwer many enquiries of the then Mrs. Phripp concerning you, in preſence of Mr. Samuel Bacon, but did not after that give myſelf the ſecond thought about you, until I had ſufficient proofs of your writing a piece (and putting a dirty woman's name to it) which will make every worthy perſon look on you as a dangerous, malevolent old man. And now, ſir, I beg leave to anſwer your letter. Your firſt demand is, the depoſitions of thoſe gentlemen who ſay you wrote the piece ſigned W. Neſbit: I tell you, ſir, that the veracity of thoſe gentlemen is ſuch, that I firmly believe you to be the low, deſpicable man who wrote it, and will not pleaſe you ſo far as to comply with your requeſt; nor is it your artful inſinuations, or your unreaſonable evaſions, that ſhall ſcreen you. Put me to the teſt, and I will prove to your ſhame, if you have any left. Remember my anſwer to the piece ſigned W. N. Your next demand is, by what authority I repreſented you laſt January to the then Mrs. Phripp, in the moſt odious colours, and propagated ſuch injurious miſrepreſentations againſt a man whom I knew nothing of: My anſwer to your firſt demand is, that I then had a geat regard for that lady, and ſtill have for her family; and you muſt think that I could have very little for a man whom I heard ſuch reflections againſt, though you are pleaſed to ſay I knew nothing of you: but I heard enough. You tell me next, that I ſtood in no degree of relationſhip to the then Mrs. Phripp, yet I wantonly obtruded my ill offices to her againſt a man who never offended me. I beg leave to refer my readers to ſome of the foregoing lines, where they will find, that though I was not related to that lady, I thought I might claim the name of *friend*, and ſo far from obtruding any ill office to her, that I only anſwered the queſtions put to me by her concerning you, and in preſence of a gentleman of veracity; and as to your never offending me, I aſſure you that I only joined ſimilar ſentiments to, I ſuppoſe, nine tenths of her friends, which were, I believe, at that time, wiſhing you at Jerico.

You tell me next, that had I enquired into your character, I ſhould have ſeen in what light you was univerſally conſidered by all the gentlemen in North Carolina; but inſtead of that, you tell me I took up with the report of a wretched publican, John Horniblow, who became your bitter enemy, for reaſons too tedious to mention in your letter to me, yet ſuch reaſons as did you honour, and added to his diſgrace: I tell you, ſir, that I did make ſome enquiry about you, after hearing your character diſplayed at the Arms Tavern, and indeed found every thing to be very true, and, if you pleaſe, it ſhall be proved, and recorded; and as for your ſevere reflection on Mr. Horniblow, I ſhall ſend him your letter, and he may do as he pleaſes, though I cannot help adding that I have it in my power to prove, not only that Mr. Horniblow's character was always equal to yours, but that the boaſted honour you talk of is placed by you on the wrong perſon.

You adviſe me for the future not to trouble myſelf with making or breaking off matches: I declare your match took up ſo little of my attention (after what paſſed between me and the then Mrs. Phripp) that it was equal to me whether you was going to be married, or going to the Devil.

You ſay next that I have incurred the diſpleaſure of Mrs. Hacket, without the leaſt thanks from her friends, with whom you ſtand upon the moſt friendly terms: I believe it would be no difficult matter to prove that the ſentiments of Mrs. Hacket's friends and mine were ſimilar in reſpect to you, and are, I believe, to this hour. I will not undertake to ſay with how much propriety you mention the greatneſs of friendſhip now ſubſiſting between you and Mrs. Hacket's friends, but would recommend to you to embrace every opportunity of that ſort, as a little time will make appear your need of them.

You next deſire of me to give you the names of thoſe gentry in North Carolina who ſpeak ill of you; that you would proſecute them; that you are too well known both in that province and this, and too much reſpected, not to have high damages given you, which ſhould be appropriated to the poor of the pariſh.

Stop, ſir: How abſurd would that be? Not that I would inſinuate that the gentlemen attornies at law at Edenton would refuſe to undertake for you before you ſecured their fees, &c. but that I heared a gentleman declare at Edenton you owed him a large ſum, and his only motive for not ſuing you was, becauſe he thought you would take the benefit of the act, and he ſhould have the expences of the ſuit to pay.

You tell me, in the concluſion of your letter, that you lately prevented me from being ſeverely handled by a friend of yours in the Williamſburg, Norfolk, and Newbern Gazettes: Come forth, thou malevolent old man, come forth with that friend of yours! The preſs is open. Make uſe of every ſpring. Be aſſured I have a character that bids defiance to ten thouſand Hackets. Pray, ſir, did you ever conſider the conſequence of ſporting with a man's character without cauſe? Give me leave to tell you that it is a tender point, and deteſted by all good men. Pray is it becauſe you are an infirm old man, and not able to give me that ſatisfaction that I would aſk? Or is it becauſe you are unable to pay damages that you go on thus with impunity? No, ſir, be aſſured that there is a method of correction for old fools as well as young, though not ſimilar in their nature or application, and I could wiſh that you was as young as myſelf only for the time that I would take in giving you the chaſtiſement due to your merits, and let you again return to that ſtate and name which I have deſcribed in my anſwer to that low piece ſigned W. Neſbit, though wrote by the low, deſpicable M. Hacket. I obſerve a quill in your letter, meant, I ſuppoſe, as a challenge to a paper war. Pray, ſir, has matrimony ſo much obliterated your ſo much talked of memory as to make you forget my utter averſion to a paper war, in my anſwer to the piece ſigned W. Neſbit? Or do you conſider the preſent contraſt, with reſpect to your abilities to write, and your inability to pay for the inſertion, and how diſagreeable it would be to the public. I ſhall now conclude with telling you that you ought never to ſtrike at a man's character when your own will not bear ſcrutinizing, nor ſhould you ſtrike at a man's credit when this gazette ſays a gentleman would ſue you, if it was not for your taking the benefit of the act.

Norfolk, *Sept.* 15, 1774. SAMUEL CALVERT.

To Meſſieurs PURDIE *and* DIXON.

GENTLEMEN,

ABOUT ten days ago I encloſed to you a letter to Mr. Michael Hacket, intended as a vindication of my character and credit, which ſaid Hacket had deeply ſtruck at in the Norfolk Intelligencer, and with the greateſt injuſtice; but how great was my ſurprize when I ſaw your gazette, wherein you ſay that the letter to Mr. Michael Hacket is too perſonal, and that the quarrel ought to be decided in the paper that it was begun in! Pray, gentlemen, did you think that piece which you inſerted ſome time ago, ſigned with the fictitious name of Timothy Trimſharp, appeared too perſonal, in which many worthy characters were ſtruck at? I thought the motto of your gazette was equal to the motto of the late Mrs. RIND: OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE. I know that the law does not compel you to inſert my letter; but methinks common reaſon and juſtice entitled me to a place in your gazette, and where I only meant to vindicate myſelf to the world, as I had been ſtabbed in the dark by a baſe aſſaſſin. I thought that the liberty of your preſs was free, at leaſt to a man whoſe motives were like mine, in the above caſe, and flatter myſelf, that every man, who values his character as it ought to be, will ſupport me in what I have ſaid. I ſhould be glad you would, through your gazette, give me a clear light into this uncommon paradox: That a man (equally entitled to a place in your gazette) ſhould be refuſed ſuch indulgence, wherein he only means to vindicate himſelf from an unjuſt accuſation againſt his character and credit, and with his proper name to it; and yet, as I have already ſaid, a long letter, ſome time before, was inſerted in your paper, with the fictitious name of Trimſharp, [illegible] in a moſt ſcandalous manner, ſtruck at many reſpectable peo[illegible] gentlemen, do you not live by the public? Have you not been [illegible] mon pains in writing to the greateſt part of our worthy repreſen[illegible] And do you think that they will overlook this glaring partiality? Hard, hard indeed, muſt a man's caſe be, who is deprived of a redreſs to his juſt grievances. Whether or no you have in your gazette given ſome hint to the Norfolk printer, I ſhall leave that altogether to himſelf; only begging leave to ſay, that was it ſo, your pity would be manly; your malice better never have been thought of. I am your's, &c.

November 27, 1774. SAMUEL CALVERT.

LONDON, *September* 19.

BY the florid ſpeeches made, and the Ciceronian eloquence diſplayed, lately, at the Half Moon tavern, on the occaſion of chuſing two proper perſons to be put in nomination for one of them to be ſeated in the Prætorian chair on Michaelmas day next, thoſe modern would be orators would inſinuate, that they have the power of dictating to the reſt of the livery what party they muſt eſpouſe. Such audacious proceedings are too notoriouſly inſulting to be connived at, as they ſeem to intimate that the livery (all but themſelves) are neither more or leſs than a flock of ſheep, ſo tractable as to be tamely led into thoſe pens lately contrived by a genius, whoſe attention to his calling at the water ſide would have been more commendable. It is to be hoped that the livery will ſoon convince him and his partizans that they are no longer to be humbugged by their vociferous garrulity. The diſpaſſionate and unprejudiced inhabitants of this great city know Mr. Wilkes's public character ſtands to this day fair and unimpeached; but by a ſet of venal miſcreants, ſome of whom have been paid for detracting him, and calumniated by others, who were, and ſtill are, anxious to remove him, to make way for themſelves. The livery have now the opportunity of gaining their point, if they will but return Mr. Wilkes with the preſent lord mayor, and not with Mr. Sawbridge; for if they do, they certainly will be deceived, and their intentions fruſtrated as uſual by the court of aldermen, who will undoubtedly chuſe Mr. Sawbridge in preference to Mr. Wilkes. May the livery then be conſiſtent and unanimous in their choice of the preſent lord mayor and Mr. Wilkes jointly, and thereby ſecure their long wiſhed for election, which will convince the public that the majority of the liverymen of the city of London have ſteady, independent, and uninfluenced reſolutions of their own.

Saturday, in the afternoon, a meſſenger was ſent away from the treaſury with diſpatches to lord North, at his ſeat at Buſhy Park, the contents of which were communicated to his majeſty at Kew.

Saturday laſt his excellency count Welderen, the Dutch ambaſſador, ſet out from his houſe in St. James's Square, for Holland, on his own private affairs.

The laſt letters from Senegal mention, that his excellency Charles O'Hara, eſquire, governor of Senegambia, was juſt arrived there from making a ſurvey of the forts and garriſons within his diſtricts, ſeveral of which he had found greatly out of repair, and had ordered them to be repaired, and put in a proper ſtate of defence.

It is ſaid that orders are given for two independent companies of horſe to be immediately raiſed in Ireland, to be put on the ſame footing with the other cavalry.

Orders are given to the commanders of the men of war deſtined for Senegal, to cruze for a limited time on the coaſt, and in caſe every thing remains quiet, to ſail from thence to join the fleet on the North American ſtation.

We are credibly informed, that the meaſures ſo often propoſed for keeping a formidable naval force in the Mediterranean is at length adopted, and that ſeveral of the men of war now fitting out in the ſeveral dock yards, are deſtined for that purpoſe.

The following paragraph appeared in the Whitehall Evening Poſt of Saturday, for the authenticity of which we deſire to be no further anſwerable than tranſcribers are reſponſible for the errors of the original author: The coloniſts of Virginia have ſent ſeven delegates on their behalf to the general congreſs, and amongſt other inſtructions, have given them the following: "That in caſe they ſhall meet with any diſturbance, interruption, or moleſtation, during the congreſs, from general Gage, or others, to repel force by force."

It is an article worthy of remark that, when a ſubſcription was lately raiſed here and in America, for ſupporting the brave Corſicans, the town of Boſton ſubſcribed 18,000l. So high an idea had they always of liberty.

Extract of a letter from Hereford, September 15.

"Alderman Harley, in his ſpeech at our county meeting, ſaid "though he had the honour to repreſent the firſt city in Europe, and might perhaps again have that honour, if he choſe it, yet had he much rather be choſen a repreſentative of his native county;" of which, perhaps, he has as little chance as he would have if he offered himſelf again for the city of London, as the freeholders of the county of Hereford entertain the ſame opinion of him as the livery of London. Sir George Cornwall is at this time canvaſſing the city votes, and meets with great ſucceſs, to the no ſmall mortification of the alderman, who it is thought will make a retreat to the metropolis, in order to try his luck there.

Orders have been ſent from the court of France to Nantz, and ſeveral other ports, that the merchants ſhould not hire any ſailors till the king's ſhips, that are put into commiſſion, have got their complement.

The empreſs of Ruſſia is about to eſtabliſh ſeveral trading companies in different parts of her dominions, being very deſirous to cultivate the arts of peace, and improve her ſubjects in commerce and navigation. The Dutch are ſeeking to come in for a ſhare of the advantages.

Saturday morning the purſer of the Harcourt Eaſt Indiaman came to the India houſe, with an account of the ſaid ſhip being arrived off the Iſle of Wight. The ſhips Thames and Northumberland, outward bound, were a little to eaſtward of the cape on the 6th of June, and no ſhip at St. Helena the 9th of July.

To the **PRINTER** of the **VIRGINIA GAZETTE.**

LONDON, September 20, 1774.

SIR,

I SEND you encloſed two public papers, and hope you will immediately publiſh in your Gazette the firſt part in the Ledger, under the London head, ſigned B. and the * letter, under the London head, in the Gazetteer of the 19th inſtant. This letter is a copy of one written by general Gage, in New England, to lord North, or lord Dartmouth. The authenticity of this letter has been canvaſſed in the public papers; but it is now univerſally agreed to be a genuine copy. The ſooner this intelligence is conveyed to all the American colonies, through the channel of your paper, it will be the better.

A FRIEND TO AMERICA.

** This letter has already been inſerted in almoſt all the American papers, as being written by a general officer to the earl of Dartmouth; ſo that there is no neceſſity for another inſertion of it.*

ON the 30th of Auguſt it was announced to the public in this paper, "that a treaſury order had been iſſued in the month of January, 1773, granting to lord Dartmouth THREE THOUSAND POUNDS for SECRET SERVICE MONEY." The miniſter cannot be diſpleaſed at having this fact puſhed home upon him, becauſe if no ſuch grant was actually paſſed, in juſtice to his PARTY COLOURED reputation, he will refute the charge; but ſhould the fact be ſuffered to remain unexplained, or uncontradicted, the ſpirit of enquiry may be rouſed, and, when the day of reckoning comes, an account of the diſburſement of this, amongſt other ſums, may be called for. In the interim, the public are at liberty to conjecture, and many ſuſpicious circumſtances there are which lead us to gueſs at the ſort of ſecret ſervice to which the money granted to lord Dartmouth hath been appropriated. The ultimate views of the cabinet we all know and feel are directed to the "abridgment of Engliſh, as well as American liberties;" with the tyranny of Faance the religion of Rome hath been introduced into a part of the Britiſh empire. The coloniſts, it is true, are not altogether ſo pliant as could be wiſhed; what therefore if, to ſcourge them into obedience, the Indians ſhould have been tampered with to become inſtruments of their chaſtiſement? What if an Indian war ſhould be purpoſely excited to draw off the attention of the Americans from the perſervation of their rights, and fix it on the preſervation of their lives? To ſpeak more plain: What if adminiſtration ſhould be at the bottom of the bloody buſineſs, which excites throughout the continent a general apprehenſion of an Indian war? It is admitted that this would be diabolic; but would it not be political? And we have the ſanction of Machiavel to plead, that "the policy of miniſters conſiſts in obtaining an end by whatever means:" The extreme villainy of the end ſanctifies the extreme cruelty of the means. Beſides, conſider only the complexion of the cabal in power, and ſay, whether it is ſo very unlikely that they ſhould ſtir up an Indian war, if ſuch war would promote their plans of oppreſſive ſlavery? Who was one of the adviſers of the Quebec bill? A ſilver tongued diſſimulator, who, as (like Jefferies) he hath lived to violate every precedent of juſtice, ſo (like Judas Iſcariot) he ſhould die in violation of every precedent of mercy. Wherefore was popery eſtabliſhed throughout an extenſive Britiſh colony? That the ſpirit of civil and religious liberty in one part of the continent might be checked and ſubdued by the ſpirit of civil and religious tyranny in the other. Can it then be ſuppoſed that men, who wiſh to vaſſalize the Americans, would heſitate to make the Indians accomplices in their deſigns? What is to withhold them? When cowardice and treachery, cringing ſervility, and domineering tyranny, are the principal embelliſhments of the men in office, the raſcality of a meaſure pleads with ſuch natures but the more powerfully for its adoption, and ſooner than fail in their unconſtitutional attempts, ſome miniſters there are who would ſecretly ſtimulate Indians to ſcalp, inſtead of circumciſe, each male of eight days old, throughout the refractory colonies.

B.

Mr. PINKNEY,

YOU *will much oblige many of your friends by inſerting the encloſed.*

A CUSTOMER.

VIRGINIA, PRINCESS ANNE *County, near* NORFOLK.

THIS is to acquaint the traders at the northward, and others, that there are greater crops of Indian corn, wheat, peaſe, and oats, made in this and the adjacent counties this year, than there ever was in any one year before; and that as the planters here have for ſeveral years paſt laboured under very great diſadvantages and injuries from certain combinations and agreements among the merchants in theſe counties, therefore many of the principal planters here will hereafter give the preference of their grain to any foreign trader that will come up the eaſtern branch of Elizabeth river that leads into this county, in the winter or ſpring, and they will let ſuch have their grain conſiderably cheaper for caſh, and moreover will encourage a yearly commerce with them.

Arrived in james river the Donald, Ramſay, from Glaſgow, who brought papers as late as the 7th of October, from which we have extracted the following intelligence.

LONDON, *October 1.*

YESTERDAY his majeſty came from Kew to St. James's, where there was a levee, and afterwards a council was held, at which the lord chancellor, lord North, the lords Dartmouth and Barrington, &c. aſſiſted, when his majeſty ſigned the following proclamation for diſſolving the parliament, and for calling another.

BY THE KING,

A PROCLAMATION,

For diſſolving this preſent parliament, and declaring the calling of another.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our privy council, to diſſolve this preſent parliament, which now ſtands prorogued to Tueſday the 15th day of November next, we do, for that end, publiſh this our royal proclamation, and do hereby diſſolve the ſaid parliament accordingly; and the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and the knights, citizens, and burgeſſes, and the commiſſioners for ſhires and burghs, of the houſe of commons, are diſcharged from their meeting and attendance on Tueſday the ſaid 15th day of November next. And we being deſirous and reſolved, as ſoon as may be, to meet our people, and to have their advice in parliament, do hereby make known to all our loving ſubjects our royal will and pleaſure to call a new parliament; and do hereby farther declare, that, with the advice of our privy council, we have this day given order to our chancellor of Great Britain to iſſue out writs, in due form, for calling a new parliament, which writs are to bear teſt on Saturday the 1ſt of October next, and to be returnable on Tueſday the 29th of November following.

Given at our court, at St. James's, the 30th of September, 1774, in the 14th year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Another proclamation was likewiſe iſſued yeſterday by his majeſty and council, directing all the peers of Scotland to aſſemble and meet at Holy Rood Houſe, in Edinburgh, on Tueſday the 15th of November next, between the hours of 12 and 2 in the afternoon, to nominate and chuſe the 16 peers to ſit and vote in the houſe of peers in England in the enſuing parliament, by open election and plurality of voices of the peers that ſhall be there preſent; and ordering the provoſt of Edinburgh, and all other magiſtrates, to prevent all riots, tumults, diſorders, and violence whatever, during the ſaid election.

His majeſty alſo has iſſued an order in council for diſſolving the convocation, and for electing new members; the writs are to bear teſt the third of October, and to be returnable on the 30th of November. Likewiſe a proclamation for proroguing the parliament of Ireland, from the 27th of laſt September to the 18th of April next.

We hear there was but one diſſenting voice in the council, on the meaſure of diſſolving the parliament.

Yeſterday the lord chancelior ſigned all the writs for calling a new parliament, ſeveral of which were immediately ſent away to the returning officers.

This morning about half after 11 o'clock, and not before, orders were ſent down from the ſecretary of ſtate's office, to the general poſt office, to tax all franked letters (except newſpapers) this day, which detained the letters near three hours.

The diſſolution of the parliament is ſaid to be principally occaſioned by the preſent critical ſituation of affairs in America, which renders the advice of a new parliament neceſſary; but it is with more juſtice thought to be done to prevent the too long continuance of idleneſs and drunkenneſs, which would otherwiſe have prevailed till March next.

There have been but two inſtances, ſince the acceſſion of his late majeſty, of a parliament being diſſolved before the expiration of ſeven years, viz. in 1746, and the preſent year.

It is now expected that a grand change of the miniſtry will take place before the meeting of parliament.

It was yeſterday reported that advice has been received of there having been ſome commotions at Boſton in New England, that a very great number of the army have deſerted, and that ſome miſchief has been done.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, *dated* September 12.

"This morning his imperial majeſty ſet out for the camps in Moravia and Bohemia, from whence he will proceed to Poland, to view the fortreſſes that are erecting in his new acquiſitions there.

"Accounts from Turkey repreſent that country in the utmoſt confuſion; and it is ſaid the Aſiatic troops, who deſerted from the army of the grand vizier, joined by the mob, commit daily the greateſt outrages, have laid the city of Adrianople in aſhes, and that a great number of them are arrived at Conſtantinople, where the people exclaim greatly againſt the peace, crying out, "away with ſuch a peace, ſo diſhonourable to the once glorious porte." And there are many who doubt whether the treaty will be ſigned by the grand ſignior, as many members of the divan are utterly againſt it, alledging that they knew nothing of a congreſs or negotiation for a peace having exiſted; adding, that the power and authority which the grand vizier had at the former congreſs were expired, and conſequently he had no right to conclude a peace, nor is the ſultan any way bound to ratify ſuch a treacherous action. The reſult of all this, however, a ſhort time muſt diſcover; for, according to the agreement between count Romanzow and the late grand vizier, but two months were allowed for returning the treaty from Conſtantinople, ſigned by the ſultan, which time being now expired, we muſt ſoon learn the whole matter. In the mean time, the Ruſſians have not evacuated any of their conqueſts, but are waiting for the event of the affair at Conſtantinople.

"Within theſe few days a report has been current here, that 20,000 of our troops have ſuddenly invaded the provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia, and put the imperial arms on the gates of the cities and all the public offices."

Letters from Warſaw adviſe, that the ſtate, at the interceſſion of M. Stackelberg, miniſter from Ruſſia, will pay the debts of the king, which amount to thirteen millions of florins, and that the revenues of the king will be augmented four millions of Poliſh florins, ſo that that prince will receive actually eight millions per annum, beſides having four ſtaroſties which he reſerves to himſelf, and ſix more to which will have the nomination.

We are credibly informed, that there are at this inſtant 12,000 acres of oats in the newly encloſed fens in Lincolnſhire, from three to five feet under water. Before the rains it was thought the crop was as large as had ever been known on the ſame quantity of land.

In Buckinghamſhire, we are told that a great deal of wheat is yet abroad, and that the beans are ſprouting and ſhedding in the fields.

October 4. Yeſterday afternoon, purſuant to advertiſements in the public papers for that purpoſe, there appeared at Guildhall a very numerous and reſpectable part of the livery to nominate four gentlemen to repreſent this great city in the enſuing parliament.

Mr. Stavely being voted into the chair, he opened the buſineſs of the meeting in a very ſpirited ſpeech, wherein he ſet forth the vaſt importance of the buſineſs about which they were met; that the eyes of the whole nation were upon them; and this being the firſt city in the world, it was expected they would ſet a glorious example, and not elect any perſons but ſuch as were known friends to liberty, not only by *profeſſions*, but *experience*. He begged the livery to conſider that ſuch another opportunity would not offer itſelf for ſeven years, a time, in his opinion, much too long; that they ought to conſider and proceed on their buſineſs with coolneſs, candour, and deliberation; that were we only to caſt our eyes to America, we ſhould ſee to what a dreadful ſituation thoſe brave people were reduced, through the iniquitous conduct of the late corrupt houſes of parliament, and the unanimity the Americans have ſhewn to reſiſt all ſuch arbitrary acts, and the noble ſtruggle they make to preſerve their liberties, ought to be an example to us; that we might depend upon it the perſons who wiſhed to enſlave America, would, if it lay in their power, ſhackle us.

After Mr. Stavely had concluded, Mr. Compton moved that a paper of inſtructions, which had been drawn up by a very reſpectable committee, for the candidates to ſign before they were put in nomination, might be read: which was accordingly read, and is as follows;

"We do moſt ſolemnly promiſe, and engage ourſelves to our conſtituents, if we have the honour of being choſen to repreſent this city in parliament, that we will endeavour, to the utmoſt of our power, to reſtore and defend the excellent form of government modelled and eſtabliſhed at the revolution; and promote and procure, and, having procured, to maintain and continue, acts of the legiſlature for ſhortening the duration of parliaments; for excluding penſioners and placemen from ſitting in the houſe of commons; for ſubjecting each candidate for a ſeat in parliament to an oath againſt his having uſed bribery, or any other illegal or unconſtitutional means of gaining his election; for eſtabliſhing a more fair and equal repreſentation of the people in parliament; for vindicating the injured rights of the freeholders of Middleſex, and, through them, of the whole body of electors in this united kingdom; for reſtoring to our fellow ſubjects the eſſential right of taxation by repreſentatives of their own free election, and for repealing the univerſal exciſe which has lately been ſubſtituted in the colonies inſtead of the laws of cuſtoms; for repealing the four late iniquitous acts reſpecting America, viz. the Quebec act, eſtabliſhing popery, and the arbitrary ſyſtem of French Canadian laws in that extenſive province; the Boſton port act; the act for altering the charter of the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay; and the act for the trial in Europe of perſons accuſed of criminal offences in America; being fully perſuaded that the paſſing ſuch acts will be of the utmoſt importance for the ſecurity of our excellent conſtitution, and the reſtoration of the rights and liberties of our fellow ſubjects in America. We do alſo ſolemnly promiſe, never to accept from the crown, or its miniſters, place, penſion, contract, title, gratuity, or emolument of any kind whatſoever; and we do farther promiſe to follow, on all occaſions, ſuch inſtructions as our conſtituents, in common hall aſſembled, ſhall think proper to give us."

Mr. Wilkes then came forward, and addreſſed the livery to the following purport:

"*Gentlemen of the livery,*

"Laſt year, on the vacancy of a perſon to repreſent you in parliament, I had the honour to nominate our preſent excellent chief magiſtrate, knowing him to be a perſon of an upright, honeſt, and fair character. I ſo far ſucceeded, gentlemen, in my wiſhes, as to ſee him elected; and I truſt that his conduct, through a long and intereſting ſeſſion of parliament, has been ſuch as will merit your future favours: Therefore, gentlemen, if he has no objection to ſign the articles propoſed, I will, with your permiſſion, nominate him again for the ſame important truſt."

After Mr. Wilkes had concluded, the chairman acquainted the livery, that the lord mayor, the aldermen Croſby, Sawbridge, and Hayley, had ſubſcribed to the articles propoſed.

On this declaration of the chairman, W. Baker, eſquire, came forward, and informed the livery that it might appear rather extraordinary that he ſhould offer himſelf a candidate, and at the ſame time refuſe to ſign their articles. He commented upon each article ſeparately, and objected to that one which obliges the candidate to vote for the expulſion of all placemen and penſioners, obſerving, that ſome men in office were neceſſary for the carrying on buſineſs; therefore, in his opinion, the number ought to be limited; that as to repealing the Quebec act, the Boſton port bill, the bill for regulating the government of Maſſachuſetts Bay, and the bill for trials of perſons in England accuſed of crimes in America, he thought they ought to be repealed; that he had given his vote againſt thoſe acts, yet he did not chuſe to be tied down in articles, as it was his firm opinion that a member ſhould approach the doors of the houſe of commons *free as the open air*. He was proceeding, but the livery became very clamorous, crying out *ſign* or *decline*. He attempted ſeveral times after to ſpeak, but was not ſuffered; upon which William Lee, eſquire, one of the late ſheriffs, came forward, and addreſſed the livery to the following effect:

"*Gentlemen of the livery,*

"I beg your attention; I promiſe you, on my word, I will not detain you three minutes. I think there is ſomething ſo extraordinary in the behaviour of the gentleman who ſpoke laſt as to merit notice. He ſolicits your favour, and in the ſame breath refuſes to ſign your requiſition. When a perſon becomes your repreſentative he is your ſervant, and conſequently ought to do as his maſters direct."

Mr. Baker attempted to anſwer him, but the livery would not allow him to ſpeak; upon which the chairman put up the lord mayor, aldermen Croſby, Sawbridge, and Hayley, ſeparately. Each had a very great ſhow of hands, and many loud claps, huzzas, &c. after which W. Baker, eſquire, was nominated, when there appeared for him a few hands, but many hiſſes. The chairman then called aloud ſeveral times to know if any gentleman had any other perſon to nominate, when Mr. Townſend nominated Richard Oliver, eſquire; but on his name being put up, there was groaning and hiſſing for near five minutes, and but few hands held up.

The chairman then declared the choice to have fallen on Meſſieurs Bull, Croſby, Sawbridge, and Hayley; upon which the lord mayor came forward, and addreſſed the livery as follows:

"*Gentlemen of the livery,*

"I return you my ſincereſt thanks for the honour you have conferred on me, by again nominating me to repreſent you in parliament. Should I be the happy object of your choice, depend upon my ſerving you to the utmoſt of my abilities."

Mr. Croſby next came forward, and addreſſed the livery to the following purport:

"*Gentlemen of the livery,*

"I return you my ſincereſt thanks for the honour you have conferred on me, and I aſſure you that I will live and die in the cauſe of liberty. Should I be ſo fortunate as to be elected, I will do the utmoſt in my power to protect your rights and franchiſes."

Mr. Sawbridge next came forward, ſaying,

"*Gentlemen of the livery;*

"I return you my moſt cordial thanks for the high opinion you have expreſſed of my paſt, and the great confidence you put in my future, conduct. I have been bred up in the principles of liberty, and I aſſure you I will remain in the ſame until the lateſt hour of my life."

Mr. Hayley next addreſſed the livery, as follows:

"*Gentlemen of the livery,*

"It is now my turn to expreſs my duty to you for the generous ſupport I have met with to-day. Should I gain the honour I now ſolicit, depend upon my exerting the utmoſt of my abilities to do you juſtice."

The above ſpeeches were received with loud ſhouts of applauſe, after which a motion was made that the reſolutions and nomination ſhould be publiſhed; which being agreed to, Mr. Baker came forward, and acquainted the livery, that although he had not been fortunate enough to meet with ſo cordial a reception as he imagined, owing to his not having ſigned the articles, for reaſons which he had mentioned, yet at the ſame time informed the livery, that he would ſtand the poll to the laſt, and doubted not but between this and the poll his character, both in public and private life, would be well known, and be of ſuch a caſt as to gain him many friends.

Mr. Lee then moved, that the thanks of the hall be given to Mr. Stavdey for his impartial and ſpirited conduct as chairman of that meeting, which was unanimouſly conſented to, and thus ended the buſineſs of the day.

At a numerous and reſpectable meeting of the electors of the city and liberty of Weſtminſter, held this day in Weſtminſter hall, the right honourable viſcount Mountmorris, the right honourable lord viſcount Mahon, and Humphry Cotes, eſquire, were ſeverally put in nomination, who, in the preſence of the ſaid electors, ſigned an engagement which was there produced.

This day ſeveral gentlemen attended at St. Margaret's Hill, to offer themſelves candidates for the borough of Southwark, when the following gentlemen were nominated: Mr. Sheriff Lee, Henry Thrale, eſquire, ſir Abraham Hume, and Nathaniel Polhill, eſquire.

The election for Middleſex, we hear, will come on the 20th inſtant.

Yeſterday a letter was received from on board the Scarborough man of war, arrived expreſs from Boſton in New England, which ſays that the people there were in great commotion, and that the army under general Gage was in a very diſagreeable ſituation. The man of war waits at Spithead, to return with an anſwer to the expreſs. It is ſaid, that none of the crew of the above ſhip are permitted to come on ſhore.

Orders are gone to Portſmouth for four ſhips of the line to be got ready immediately for America, from among thoſe which were in the greateſt forwardneſs. They are to be victualled in Ireland, and from thence, it is ſuppoſed, will alſo carry over ſome land forces.

A great deal of miſchief was done at ſea, on Thurſday and Friday laſt, by the thunder and lightning; in conſequence of which ſeveral ſhips have put into Plymouth, and other ports, to repair their damages.

October 5. As many cauſes have been aſſigned for what is called the ſudden diſſolution of parliament, moſt of which have either been invidious or ridiculous; there is one which we are informed has ſome foundation in truth, and ſerious people think it highly reaſonable. There are at preſent many very great national objects on the carpet, which muſt have long engaged the attention of parliament to ſettle ſatisfactorily; and as the laſt ſeſſions of it muſt have expired in March, the general election would have come on at a period when buſineſs of the firſt conſequence was before the houſe, but by this judicious diſſolution the parliament will be enabled to continue ſitting till theſe national concerns are diſpatched. From this view of the diſſolution, it appears both wiſe and political; but when we conſider that it will prevent long and expenſive canvaſſing, which is the ruin of good neighbourhood, and the deſtruction of many worthy families, ſubverting peace and good order, by ſlackening the induſtry and corrupting the morals of the people, it appears as ſalutary as wiſe.

The affairs of America will be the firſt matter agitated in the new parliament.

Eleven ſail are getting ready to proceed immediately to America; it is expected, to offer New York the new regulation bill.

Governor Tryon is to go out governor again to New York, as his behaviour at that place was generally approved by the inhabitants, and the ſchemes of the miniſtry more likely to ſucceed.

Colonel Barre, the immortal American patriot, is now at Boſton attending on his conſtituents (he being one of the agents for Maſſachuſetts Bay) to give his advice and aſſiſtance, as well as to receive their directions for his future conduct.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, October 4.

"Since the Scarborough man of war has arrived from Boſton, not one of the men have been ſuffered to come on ſhore, neither are their friends permitted to go on board. The ſhip is anchored at ſome diſtance from any other, and ſo careful are the officers to keep every thing ſecret, that when any proviſions is ſent on board they ſtand on the ſide of the ſhip to prevent any converſation paſſing between the people that carry it and the crew; from which it is conjectured, that things are worſe at Boſton than government are willing the public ſhould be acquainted with. The men in the yard are ordered to work double tides, to get ſome ſhips ready for ſea as ſoon as poſſible. It is ſaid that they are to relieve the guardſhips, which are to come into dock to be cleared and victualled for a long voyage. By all the appearance here, we are at the eve of a war."

Laſt night, about nine o'clock, lord North was robbed of his watch and money at the end of Gunnerſbury lane. The highwayman fired at the poſt boy, and the ball graſed on his belly.

October 6. *At the final cloſe of the poll this day, for lord mayor, the numbers were as follow: For alderman Wilkes* 1957; *for the lord mayor* 1923; *for ſir James Eſdaile* 1474; *for alderman Kenner* 1410. *After the poll was cloſed the ſheriffs adjourned the common hall to Saturday next, when the numbers will be declared, and the return made to the court of aldermen, who will immediately proceed to the choice of one of the two to be lord mayor.*

The election for the city of London comes on next Saturday at Guildhall.

The Weſtminſter election is fixed for Tueſday the 11th inſtant.

It is ſaid that colonel Luttrell will again put up for Middleſex.

Yeſterday lord North ſet out for Banbury, in Oxfordſhire, to offer himſelf again a candidate to repreſent that borough in parliament; and it is expected that his lordſhip will be re-elected without oppoſition.

We hear from Oxford, that yeſterday lord Robert Spencer, youngeſt brother of his grace the duke of Marlborough, and the honourable Peregrine Bertie, brother to the earl of Abingdon, were choſen members for the city of Oxford without oppoſition.

If any thing could ſhew the want of principle, or the want of ſhame, ſo peculiar to our patriots, in a light additionally ſtriking, it would be the inceſſant charges of venality which are brought againſt a government that has actually laid the ax to the root of corruption. The perpetuity of Mr. Grenville's bill has rendered more eſſential benefit to freedom than any one meaſure, of any one reign, ſince our firſt exiſtence as a people; yet the parliament that adopted this meaſure is pronounced, by our popular incendiaries, the moſt injurious to liberty that ever blackened upon our annals; and even the late unexpected diſſolution, which has rendered bribery almoſt impoſſible, is mentioned as a new attack upon the national independence. It is true none but very wicked men can propagate calumnies ſo groſs, and none but very fooliſh ones believe them. However, when we conſider the daily inſtances of depravity and weakneſs which mark the characters of modern reformers, we are neither to be ſurpriſed at the circulation, nor at the belief, of the ſtrangeſt contradictions.

A letter from Warſaw, dated September 17, ſays: "Ever ſince the concluſion of the peace between Ruſſia and the porte a remarkable coldneſs has been obſerved between the courts of Vienna and Peterſburg, which is ſaid to be occaſioned by a declaration which the Ruſſian ambaſſador has made to the court of Vienna; wherein he declares, that if a war ſhould break out between Great Britain and Spain, or France, her imperial majeſty is fully determined to aſſiſt Great Britain, her natural ally, and all thoſe in alliance with that kingdom, and to act with the utmoſt vigour againſt any kingdom, or their adherents, that ſhall attack her. This declaration was received with an uncommon frown at the court of Vienna."

An Engliſh merchant at Liſbon writes thus to his correſpondent in London: "This court and that of Spain ſeem as if they could not tell whether to quarrel or to keep the peace. We have no more favour ſhewn us than formerly, and I am inclined to think theſe powers are no farther in earneſt than to try how your court would act upon the occaſion."

By letters from Paris, they adviſe, that Cervioni and his adherents have at laſt declared that however diſagreeable any foreign yoke may prove to them, yet, for the ſake of reſtoring peace to their unhappy country, they are willing to come in and make their ſubmiſſion as ſoon as Corſica is ceded to the king of Sardinia, or ſubjected under the government of any power except France or Genoa. The deputies who delivered this declaration, and to whom the count de [illegible] had allowed a paſſport, were then aſſured by that nobleman, upon his honour, that the king of Sardinia would take poſſeſſion of the country before the end of November. At tht ſame time the mal-contents were ſolicited to lay down their arms and accept a pardon. This they did not chuſe to comply with, but a ceſſation of hoſtilities was agreed upon on both ſides; nevertheleſs, Cervioni and his party continue ſtill ſtrongly fortified in the paſſes among the mountains.

By advices from different cities and boroughs very pleaſant accounts are received of the induſtry uſed on both ſides to prevent bribery and corruption. Bread, meat, wine, and beer, are watched on both ſides as contraband goods. The agents employed by each candidate are as keen as cuſtomhouſe officers, and every man that eats or drinks ſeems to ſkulk like a ſmuggler.

WILLIAMSBURG.

To his excellency the right honourable John earl of Dunmore, his majeſty's lieutenant and governor general of the colony and dominion of Virginia, and vice admiral of the ſame,

The humble ADDRESS of the city of WILLIAMSBURG.

MY LORD,

WE his majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the mayor, recorder, aldermen, and common council, of the city of Williamſburg, in common hall aſſembled, beg leave to embrace the earlieſt opportunity of congratulating your lordſhip on the concluſion of a dangerous and fatiguing ſervice, in which you have lately been engaged, and in your return to this city.

It is with pleaſure we hear your lordſhip has been able to defeat the deſigns of a cruel and inſidious enemy, and at the ſame time that your lordſhip has eſcaped thoſe dangers to which your perſon muſt have been frequently expoſed.

Permit us alſo, upon this occaſion, to expreſs our congratulations on the late addition to your family, by the birth of a daughter; and to aſſure you that we wiſh to your lordſhip every degree of felicity, and that we ſhall contribute towards its attainment, as far as lies in our power, during your reſidence amongſt us.

To which his excellency was pleaſed to return the following anſwer:

GENTLEMEN,

I AM *obliged to you for this addreſs. The fatigue and danger of the ſervice which I undertook, out of commiſeration for the deplorable ſtate which, in particular, the back inhabitants were in, and to manifeſt my ſolicitude for the ſafety of the country in general, which his majeſty has committed to my care, has been amply rewarded by the ſatiſfaction I feel in having been able to put an eſſential ſtop to a bloody war.*

I thank you for the notice you are pleaſed to take of the event which has happened in my family; and I doubt not that as I have hitherto experienced the marks of your civility, you will continue the ſame friendly diſpoſition towards me.

To his excellency the earl of Dunmore, governor of Virginia.

May it pleaſe your EXCELLENCY,

WE his majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the preſident and profeſſors of William and Mary college, moved by an impulſe of unfeigned joy, cannot help congratulating your excellency on ſuch a ſeries of agreeable events, as the ſucceſs of your enterpriſe againſt the Indians, the addition to your family by the birth of a daughter, and your ſafe as well as glorious return to the capital of this dominion.

May the great fatigues and dangers, which you ſo readily and cheerfully undergo in the ſervice of your government, be ever crowned with victory! May you ever find the public benefits thence ariſing attended with domeſtic bleſſings! And may you always feel the enlivening pleaſure of reading in the countenances around you, wherever you turn your eyes, ſuch expreſſions of affection as can be derived only from applauding and grateful hearts!

His excellency's ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

I CANNOT *but receive every inſtance of the attention of a learned and reſpectable body, ſuch as yours, with a great degree of ſatiſfaction; but the affectionate, and very obliging terms, in which you are pleaſed to expreſs your good wiſhes towards me, on this occaſion, demand my cordial thanks, and will ever be impreſſed on my mind.*

On Saturday morning laſt the right honourable the counteſs of DUNMORE was ſafely delivered of a daughter at the palace. And on the following Sunday, in the afternoon, arrived in this city his excellency the governor, from his expedition againſt the Indians.

The Warwick, M'Vey, in 28 days from Glaſgow, is arrived in James river.

The ANSWER to the ENEMY TO NONSENCE, and the piece ſigned a FRIEND, will be inſerted next week.

To be SOLD, *on* Friday *the* 13th *of* January, *if fair, otherwiſe next fair day, at a plantation near Peterſburg, lately the property of doctor* John Ravenſcroft, *to the higheſt bidder,*

ABOUT twenty very likely NEGROES, chiefly *Virginia* born, conſiſting of men, women, boys, and girls; alſo ſeveral HORSES and CATTLE, a yoke of OXEN and CART, all the UTENSILS of huſbandry belonging to the ſaid plantation, and a conſiderable quantity of FODDER. Twelve months credit will be allowed for all ſums above 5l. the purchaſers giving bond with approved ſecurity, and, if the bonds are not punctually diſcharged, to carry intereſt from the date.

BOLLING STARK,

3 Attorney for *George M'Murdo*, and *John Ravenſcroft.*

TO BE SOLD,

THE purchaſe I lately made of *Warner Waſhington*, eſquire, conſiſting of an exceeding good BRICK HOUSE, five windows in front, a very good KITCHEN and LAUNDRY, COACH HOUSE and STABLES, the latter entirely new, NEGRO QUARTERS, *&c.* together with 2000 acres of LAND, more or leſs, whereof about 500 adjoin to the houſe, and the reſt in two tracts, contiguous to each other, lies but at a little diſtance, on one part of which are two new CORN-HOUSES and ſufficient QUARTERS for negroes, the other part is let out to three under tenants; alſo an exceeding well watered MILL, now in hand, which (before the addition of a new ſluice) was let at 100 barrels of corn a year. Likewiſe all the ſtock of horned cattle, ſheep, hogs, and horſes, belonging to the farm, *Engliſh* and country made ploughs, carts, waggon, axes, and all other implements of huſbandry, together with all or any part of the corn, wheat, fodder, and the reſt of the ſtock in hand and in the ground; and alſo the ſtock of NEGROES, conſiſting of 11 men, 3 women, and 8 children, will be all ſold together with the land, or ſeparately, as the purchaſer may chuſe. All or any part of the houſhold and kitchen furniture (plate and pictures excepted) linen, china, books, *&c.* with the ſtock of liquors in the cellar, will be diſpoſed of; likewiſe an exceeding good coach and phæton, almoſt new, a one horſe chair, and the coach and ſaddle horſes, with two very fine brood mares, one, if not both, with foal, and three fine colts, juſt fit for uſe. A ſufficient diſcount will be made for ready money, which will be expected for moſt of the articles, and for the houſe and land alſo a proportionable abatement; but credit will be allowed the purchaſer, if deſired, upon giving approved bond and ſecurity to the ſubſcriber, who intends to quit the colony in a few months, or ſooner, if he poſſibly can ſettle his affairs therein.

JONATHAN WATSON.

⁂ The plantation being ſituate on *Piankatank* river, its landing is very convenient to fiſh and oyſters. It has alſo been long remarkable for its fine peach orchards.

To be SOLD, *at* Dinwiddie *court, on* Monday *the* 19th *of* December,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 193 acres, ſufficiently cleared to work 5 hands, with a peach and apple orchard, a dwellinghouſe 16 feet ſquare, with outſide chimnies, a new barn, 32 by 20 feet, and 13 feet pitch. The land lies on *Butterwood* creek, joining the glebe land. Credit till the 25th of *April* will be given, on giving bond, with ſatisfactory ſecurity, to Mr. *John Baird.* STEPHEN DANCE.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 1ſt of *October*, two Negroes, man and wife, the man named TOBY, an old fellow, of a yellowiſh complexion, grey beard, a bald head, walks with his feet pretty much out, and has on the clothing of common negroes. The woman is named BETTY, is pretty tall, and very black. They are ſuppoſed to have made off by water towards the lower end of *North Carolina*, as they were firſt brought from the county of *Paſſpatank* in that province. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid negroes, ſo that I get them again, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, by applying to me in *Brunſwick* county.

3 JAMES ADAMS.

STOLEN out of my ſtable, in *Williamſburg*, on Saturday the 3d of *December*, at night, a dark bay horſe, fifteen hands high, trots and gallops, with a ſwitch tail and hanging mane, one of his hind feet white, and ſhod before. Whoever brings the ſaid horſe to me ſhall receive TEN SHILLINGS reward, or FIVE POUNDS on conviction of the thief. tf JOHN DRAPER.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

FOR taking, and delivering to the ſubſcriber, CÆSAR, a remarkable likely *Virginia* born negro man, about 22 or 23 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, has rather a ſulky countenance, and loſt 2 of his upper teeth; had on, and took with him, a dark *Virginia* cloth coat, with an under jacket of fearnought, 3 or 4 brown linen ſhirts, crimſon cloth breeches, and rolls trouſers, blue yarn ſtockings, a pair of ſhoes, he wore a hat, which he is fond of cocking three ways. As I lately purchaſed him of Mr. *Holt Richeſon* of *King William* county, I have ſome ſuſpicion he may be gone that way, but as he has a brother belonging to one Mr. *Ellington*, of *Amelia*, who as often abſconds as himſelf, it is poſſible he may be lurking about there. I will give the above reward to the perſon who will deliver him to me, or 20s. if he be confined in the county priſon where he is taken, or elſewhere, and notice given to

WILLIAM DANDRIDGE, junior.

To be SOLD, *at* BREMO, *on* Monday *the* 19th *of* December *next, if fair, if not, the next fair day,*

ALL the HOUSHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, 6 or 8 valuable work HORSES, with the ſtock of CATTLE, HOGS, and SHEEP, belonging to the eſtate of colonel *Bowler Cocke*, deceaſed; alſo the preſent crop of CORN and FODDER made on the plantation. Credit will be allowed on all ſums above 40s. till [illegible] next, the purchaſer giving bond and ſecurity to

2 GEORGE WE

THE DISTILLERY at *Alexandria*, in *Virgini* [illegible] provements, to be LET for a term of years. Enquire of Mr. *William Holt*, at *Williamſburg*, *William Davies*, eſquire, at *Norfolk*, Mr. *George Gilpin*, or Meſſiures *Harper & Hartſhorne*, at *Alexandria*, Mr. *John Cornthwait*, at *Baltimore*, or of *Daniel Roberdeau*, eſquire, at *Philadelphia.* The diſtillery and improvements conſiſt of a diſtillery built of ſtone, 71 feet by 39; a ſtone ſtore 50 by 50, with granaries, in 2 ſtories above the ground floor, and a ſail or rigging loft above, the whole length of the building; a molaſſes ſtore, framed, that will contain 140 hogſheads; and a framed cooper's ſhop 16 by 23, with a ſuitable chimney. The diſtillery is furniſhed with two new ſtills about the ſame ſize, that will hold to work 2500 gallons; and the working ciſterns, 20 in number, will contain the ſame quantity each. It is alſo furniſhed with a third ſtill, that contains to work 600 gallons, for low wines. Each of theſe ſtills have ſuitable worms and worm tubs. There is alſo a ſuitable low wine ciſtern, and 5 very ample return ciſterns outſide of the houſe, and under cover. The whole, and every part of the improvements, are entirely new, executed by workmen from *Philadelphia*, and the diſtillery under the immediate eye and direction of a gentleman of eminent capacity in diſtillation. The works are ſupplied with good cool water from an ample ſpring, by 2 pumps with braſs chambers 6 inches diameter; and the ciſterns are charged with two other pumps, with chambers of block tin of 5 inches diameter, through ſuction pipes of yellow poplar. All theſe pumps are worked by a horſe, in an adjoining millhouſe of large diameter, well conſtructed. There is alſo a woodyard, boarded 7 feet high, that will contain much more than neceſſary for the diſtillery, into which the wood may be thrown from the water. The whole of theſe improvements are ſituated in *Alexandria*, below the bank; the diſtillery on faſt ground, and the ciſterns fixed above the higheſt tide waters; the ſtores and yard on a wharf which, with the public wharf adjoining, of 66 feet, makes an extent of more than 200 feet in width, 156 feet of which run 300 feet into *Potowmack.*

As it does not ſuit the owner of theſe improvements to remove his reſidence from *Philadelphia*, he will let them at a moderate rent, with a contract of 300 cords of aſh wood yearly, for 5 years, cut into 4 feet lengths, and delivered on the *Maryland* ſhore, directly oppoſite to the diſtillery, and ſo near the water as to render any carriage unneceſſary, by the heirs of *Thomas Addiſon*, eſquire, deceaſed, at the rate of a dollar *per* cord.

Any perſon inclining to leaſe the premiſes, may be furniſhed, on a ſpeedy appplication, with about 160 hogſheads of good, well choſen molaſſes, with indulgence for payment. Enquire as above. tf

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RUN away from the ſubſcriber, a *Virginia* born Negro fellow named WALTON, 23 years of age, of a light complexion, middle ſized, has a pleaſing countenance, his ſkin very ſmooth, one of his upper fore teeth is decaying, which it is likely he will pull out, his hair on the fore part of his head is cut ſhort; he carried with him 4 ſhirts, 2 of them new made, out of ſheeting, 2 ſuits of cloaths, 1 of them made out of *Ruſſia* drilling, the other a dark brown, made out of duffil, trimmed with gilt buttons, a ſurtout coat, velvet cap, hat, and every thing ſuitable for a waitingman. As he is a very artful likely fellow he may endeavour to paſs for a free man; and I am doubtful he has got a paſs from a Negro of mine who can write a good hand. This fellow has waited on me for 3 years paſt, and always rode with me, ſo that he has a general acquaintance; but as he was raiſed in *Nanſemond*, near the place called the *Old Town*, it is probable he is gone there, as his friends live in that neighbourhood. Whoever will take up the ſaid runaway, and bring him home, ſhall have 3l. or 30s. if committed to gaol. All perſons are forbid to harbour or carry the ſaid fellow out of the colony. As he run away without receiving any abuſe, the taker-up will oblige me much by giving him 10 laſhes every 10 miles. PETERFIELD TRENT.

FREDERICKSBURG, *November* 23, 1774.

THE ſubſcriber has juſt received by the laſt ſhips from *London* and *Liverpool* a general aſſortment of GOODS, which he will diſpoſe of, at his ſtore in this place, upon the moſt reaſonable terms for ready money, tobacco, wheat, flour, corn, *&c.* As he intends to leave the colony as ſoon as poſſible after the enſuing *April* general court, he in the mean time earneſtly requeſts all thoſe indebted to him to be as ſpeedy as poſſible in their payments. Thoſe who cannot immediately pay, he hopes will by no means have any objection to giving their bonds, in order that he may be enabled properly to ſettle his affairs before his departure.

3 WILLIAM PORTER.

ALL perſons who ſhip tobacco from Cabin Point, are deſired to ſend the money with their notes, or their tobacco will not be delivered, as the diſappointments we met with laſt meeting of the merchants, has given us ſufficient caution not to truſt the inſpection money out.

PUTNEY & HOWARD.

To be SOLD, on Thurſday the 29th of December, if fair, otherwiſe next fair day, at the late dwellinghouſe of Mary Booker, *deceaſed, in Glouceſter county,*

ALL her perſonal ESTATE, conſiſting of HOUSHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, ſtocks of CATTLE, HORSES, SHEEP, and HOGS, the crop of CORN and FODDER, with the PLANTATION TOOLS, &c. Six months credit will be allowed the purchaſer, on bond and good ſecurity. The bonds to carry intereſt from the date, if not paid when they become due. Thoſe who have demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to ſend in their accounts, properly proved, to

THE EXECUTOR.

To be SOLD, for ready money, on the premiſes, on the 16th of December *next, if fair, if not, the next fair day,*

A VERY valuable tract of LAND, in the county of *Fairfax*, being one half of a patent for 500 acres, which adjoins to the dwelling plantation of colonel *John Weſt* in the ſaid county, and contains better than 250 acres, a great proportion of which is low grounds, the chief part thereof cleared, now under a crop of wheat, and well encloſed; none of the high land is cleared. The convenience of this land, from its ſituation, is very conſiderable, its low grounds being formed by *Potowmack* river and a ſmall creek iſſuing out of the ſame, and its diſtance from *Alexandria* being only about 2 miles by water, and 4 by land. A deed to the purchaſer, for the ſaid land, will be made by the executors of *Newton Keene*, deceaſed, who has ordered the ſame, by his will, to be ſold, and by *William Keene* the heir at law of the ſaid *Newton*. The purchaſer muſt pay for the wheat ſowed on the land, and the expence of putting the ſame in the ground, and may have poſſeſſion the firſt day of *January* next.

⁂ The 20 Negroes belonging to the eſtate of the ſaid *Newton Keene*, lately advertiſed to be ſold the 10th day of *January* next, will not be then ſold.

RICHARD LEE, }
DAVID BOYD, } executors.

YORK, *November* 12, 1774.

For SALE,

MY DWELLINGHOUSE, &c. in *York* town. Five years credit will be allowed, the purchaſer giving bond (with approved ſecurity) bearing intereſt from the time the bargain is concluded upon.

tf J. H. NORTON.

NOVEMBER 1, 1774.

THE partnerſhip of *Amos Ladd* and company being this day diſſolved by conſent, all perſons having demands on the ſaid company are to apply to *Amos* and *James Ladd* for payment, who have undertaken to diſcharge all demands againſt *Amos Ladd* and company. I intend ſoon to leave the colony. 3 JOHN ATKINSON.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, near *Prince Edward* courthouſe, about the 1ſt of *October*, a negro fellow named CÆSAR, formerly the property of Mr. *David Copeland*, of *Cumberland* county, of whom I purchaſed him. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and well made; had on, and carried with him, an upper jacket, made out of a blanket, and an under one, of negro cotton, without ſkirts, and pretty much wore, an oznabrig ſhirt, and a pair of blue velvet breeches, more than half wore. He had no ſhoes or ſtockings when he went off. As he was born and raiſed in *Cumberland* county, where he muſt have formed ſome connections, it is probable he may have gone that courſe. Whoever brings the ſaid ſlave to me, or ſecures him in any gaol, and informs me thereof, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive twenty ſhillings reward, beſides what the law allows.

3 ROBERT LAWSON.

STRAYED, or ſtolen, from the ſubſcriber, at *William* and *Mary* college, on the 5th inſtant (*November*) a bay horſe and mare, each of them nearly 14 hands high, with hanging manes and tails; the horſe is ſomewhat chafed with harneſs acroſs the breaſt, has a ſtar in his forehead, ſhod before, and his hoofs are much impaired by a founder, which occaſions him to limp a little in his gaits; his brand, if any, is not recollected. The mare is remarkably potbellied, which is encreaſed at preſent by being with foal, is ſluggiſh in her gaits, and bends much on her paſterns; I am not certain whether ſhe has a brand; if any, believe it is R. I. Whoever brings them to me at college, or gives me ſuch information that I may procure them again, ſhall receive TEN SHILLINGS for his trouble. JAMES INNES.

To be SOLD, to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, at Albemarle *courthouſe, on the 12th of* January *next,*

SIX hundred and fifty acres of land, lying on *Great* and *Little Buck Iſland* creeks, in the ſaid county, by virtue of a deed of truſt from *Roland Jones* to *William Clopton*. We ſhall attend on the ſaid land the day before court, to treat with any one that has a mind to purchaſe privately.

(5) ROLAND JONES,
WILLIAM CLOPTON.

COLCHESTER, *November* 1, 1774.

THE ſubſcriber ſome time ago adveriſed in the neighbourhood of this place, that the buſineſs formerly tranſacted by him here, on account of Meſſieurs *David Dalyell*, *George Oſwald* and company, and *Oſwald*, *Denniſtoun*, and company, of *Glaſgow*, was declined by him on the 10th of *January* laſt, and committed to the management of Mr. *John Gibſon*; and as he intends ſoon to leave the colony, he requeſts all who have had dealings with him on account of either of the ſaid companies, and have not already ſettled their accounts, to come immediately and ſettle with Mr. *Gibſon*, who has tranſacted the buſineſs ſince the 10th of *January* laſt, and continues to carry it on. Thoſe who have claims againſt the ſaid company for tranſactions with them, are deſired to apply to Mr. *Gibſon*, that they may be adjuſted.

HECTOR ROSS.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation on *Bull Run*, the 7th of *September* laſt, a convict ſervant man, who ſays his name is *John Horne*, but was convicted by the name of *Pooling Horne*, and imported into *Potowmack* river, laſt month, in the ſhip *Tayloe*. He is an *Engliſhman*, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with ſhort black hair, a ſmooth face, and a ſcar under his left eye. Had on, and took with him, an old blue ſailor's jacket, very ſhort, with ſmall black buttons, ſet thick on both ſides, a black waiſtcoat, cord duroy breeches, light marled ſtockings, and old ſhoes; alſo new light grey jacket and breeches of coarſe cloth, with white metal buttons, and two new oznabrig ſhirts, with ſeveral other ſhirts, ſilk handkerchiefs, and other things. He carried off a likely black blooded mare, about 14 hands high, with a ſtar on her forehead, branded on the near ſhoulder H, and on the near buttock M. I will give the above reward for the ſervant and the mare, delivered to me in *Colcheſter*.

(3) ALEXANDER HENDERSON.

DUMFRIES, *November* 8, 1774.

AT a meeting of the JOCKY CLUB this day, reſolved, that in conformity to the 8th article of the reſolves of the GENERAL CONGRESS, the *Dumfries* races, that were advertiſed to be run the 29th of this month, be poſtponed. The gentlemen farmers that are fattening beeves, muttons, and veals, for our premiums, muſt, for the preſent, put up with *honour* and *glory* in place of the *guineas* that were intended for them. RICHARD GRAHAM, SECRETARY.

THERE was a hogſhead of tobacco inſpected at *Rockey Ridge* warehouſe the 9th of *Auguſt*, 1769, for *Francis Smith*, and entered on our book, number 1370, 1170, 80, 1090, nett. If not claimed in time, it will be ſold according to law.

SCOTT and PANKEY, Inſpectors.

WILLIAMSBURG, *November* 9, 1774.

BEING informed that ſeveral gentlemen who have been pleaſed to favour my ſalt ſcheme by ſubſcribing to the encouragement of it, decline paying their money till they can receive a proper aſſurance that the ſalt I make ſhall not be engroſſed by merchants, or others, who may intend to retail to the ſubſcribers of this colony at an advanced price, that I may give the fulleſt teſtimony of my inclinations to make the ſcheme as extenſively uſeful as poſſible, I do hereby oblige myſelf to conform to any meaſures or regulations, that may be adopted to ſecure a preference and preemption to them of what ſalt may be made at the intended works.

Several gentlemen of credit have propoſed a partnerſhip with me, in order to proſecute a plan with greater ſucceſs, and to a large extent; but not being able to advance any proportion of a common ſtock, my admiſſion into partnerſhip cannot be expected on ſuch terms as would enable me to maintain my family, and draw a moderate profit to myſelf. If the ſubſcribers ſhould approve of my entering into a partnerſhip, and applying their contributions as my part of the ſtock, I am perſuaded it would be the likelieſt means of expediting and carrying on the buſineſs with greater advantage to the community. However in this, as in every other meaſure, I ſhall chearfully acquieſce in their determination.

JAMES TAIT.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in *Somerſet* county, *Maryland*, a certain *Thomas Mallett*, who being ſent by me as commander of a ſloop of about 1500 buſhels burthen to *Baltimore* town, where, after behaving very much amiſs, he abſconded, it is ſuppoſed, either to *Norfolk*, *York*, or ſome other part of *Virginia*. The ſloop is of oak, except the top, timbers, and beams, which are pine. The ſaid *Mallett* is a very dark, pockfretten fellow, and remarkably ſmooth ſpoken. Whoever ſecures the ſaid veſſel and fellow, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall receive the above reward. (2) JOSEPH DASHEILL.

FALMOUTH, *October* 25, 1774.

I INTEND to leave the colony in a few weeks.

GEORGE BUCHANAN.

To be SOLD, for ready money, by the executors of Newton Keene, *deceaſed, purſuant to his laſt will, by public auction, to the higheſt bidder, on* Monday *the 19th of* November *next, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day, at the place called* Newgate, *in the county of* Loudoun,

A TRACT of valuable LAND, lying in the ſaid county, adjoining to the ſaid place called *Newgate*, and partly bounded by the *Mountain* road, containing about 1400 acres; about 100 acres whereof are under a leaſe for one or two lives, at a ſmall yearly rent. There is only one ſmall plantation, and but very little ground cleared thereon. It has a conſiderable quantity of ground upon it, fit for improving into meadow, and is extremely well watered and timbered. This land is very conveniently ſituated, being only 25 miles from *Alexandria*, 23 from *Dumfries*, and 18 from *Colcheſter*, and has a merchant mill within leſs than a mile of it. *Newgate* is a very public place, and well ſituated for trade and public houſe keeping. Deeds will be executed on the day of ſale. There will alſo be ſold, by the ſaid executors, for ready money, at public ſale, on *Monday* the 9th of *January* next, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day, at the late dwelling plantation of the ſaid *Newton Keene*, in *Northumberland* county, TWENTY very likely *VIRGINIA* born

NEGROES,

BELONGING TO HIS ESTATE.

RICHARD LEE, }
DAVID BOYD, } Executors.

7

THE death of Mr. *Hugh M'Mekin*, late of *Norfolk*, renders it abſolutely neceſſary that the buſineſs carried on by him there, by Mr. *Matthew Anderſon* in *King & Queen*, and by Mr. *Chriſtopher Pryer* at *Glouceſter* courthouſe, be diſcontinued. All perſons, therefore, who are indebted for dealings with either of theſe gentlemen, on account of Meſſieurs *John M'Dowall* and company, of *Glaſgow*, are earneſtly requeſted to diſcharge their reſpective balances immediately. Thoſe who have it not in their power to make payment will, it is expected, grant bond. Meſſieurs *Anderſon* and *Pryor* will give conſtant attendance for that purpoſe, who are authorized to receive and grant diſcharges. The goods on hand at *King & Queen* and *Glouceſter* courthouſe, amounting to about 1500l. ſterling, will be ſold, and the time of payment made as eaſy to the purchaſer as the hardneſs of the times will admit of. As moſt of theſe goods were imported laſt ſpring, they are freſh, look well, and are tolerably well aſſorted. There are likewiſe on hand a cargo of goods, adapted for the preſent ſeaſon, juſt imported in the *Bland*, captain *Danby*, from *London*, and *Juno*, captain *M'Cunn*, from *Glaſgow*, amounting to between 1000l. and 1200l. ſterling. For terms apply to Meſſieurs *John Johnſon* and *Archibald Gowan* at *Page's*, Mr. *Simon Fraſer* at *Urbanna*, Mr. *Matthew Anderſon* in *King & Queen*, or to

BENNETT BROWNE, *Attorney in fact*
6 *For Meſſieurs* JOHN M'DOWELL *and company*.

RUN away, about the middle of *September*, a negro fellow named JACK, about 35 years old, and about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, blind of one eye, and is cloathed as negroes generally are. TEN SHILLINGS will be given to any perſon that will bring him to me, near *Williamſburg*. ANDREW ESTAVE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the honourable the general court, and by letter of attorney from colonel *George Mercer*, of *Virginia*, now in *London*, will be ſold, at public auction, about 3500 acres of LAND, in the county of *Loudoun*, near *Weſt's* ordinary, about 12 miles from *Leeſburg*, 40 from *Alexandria*, and 35 from *Dumfries*, on *Potowmack*. This land is well known by the deſcription of the *Bull Run Mountains*, and is very fertile. Alſo 6500 acres on *Shanandoah* river, in the county of *Frederick*, oppoſite to *Snicker's* ordinary, and binding on the river about 7 miles. As this tract is part of a ſurvey, one of the firſt in that part of the colony, its quality cannot be queſtioned; it is well watered, will admit of a mills on land ſtreams, and others on the river. There are now in it 6 plantations, well improved for cropping, 110 ſlaves, and very large and choice ſtocks of horſes (ſome of the dray breed) black cattle, hogs, and ſheep, which, together with the crops of corn and wheat now growing (expected to be upwards of 2000 barrels, and 5000 buſhels) will be ſold, on the premiſes, on the 24th of *November* next, or next fair day. The *Loudoun* lands will be ſold at *Weſt's* ordinary on the 21ſt day of the ſame month, and both tracts laid off in lots to ſuit every purchaſer, who may ſee them by applying to Mr. *Francis Peyton*, living near the *Loudoun* lands, and Mr. *William Dawſon*, who reſides on the *Shanandoah* tract. Among the ſlaves are 2 good blackſmiths, a carpenters, and an exceeding truſty and ſkilful waggoner. The aged black cattle and grown hogs will be fattened for ſlaughter. Purchaſers above 25l. will be allowed credit for 12 months, on giving bond and ſecurity to the ſubſcribers, who will be prepared to make conveyances.

JOHN TAYLOE,
tf GEORGE WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, *July* 27, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 19th of *June* laſt paſt a certain JOSEPH THORP was entruſted with a conſiderable ſum in half johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at *Quebec*, and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other ſuſpicious circumſtances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of *England*, about 6 feet high, ſwarthy complexion, very dark, keen eyes, and pitted with the ſmallpox, of a ſlender make, ſtoops as he walks, talks rather ſlow, and has ſome ſmall impediment in his ſpeech. He lived ſome time in *Boſton*, from whence he removed to *Quebec*, aſſuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was alſo once in trade in *Newcaſtle*, *Virginia*, and has a brother ſettled there. It is believed he went on board captain *John F. Puym*, for *Albany*, and took with him a blue caſimir, and a dark brown cloth ſuit of clothes. Whoever ſecures the ſaid *Joſeph Thorp* in any of his majeſty's gaols on this continent ſhall be entitled to ten *per cent.* on the ſum recovered, and the above reward of 50l. when convicted. Apply to *Curſon* and *Seton* of *New York*, *Joſeph Wharton*, junior, of *Philadelphia*, *Robert Chriſtie* of *Baltimore*, *James Gibſon* and company of *Virginia*, *John Bondfield* of *Quebec*, *Melatiah Bourne*, or *John Rowe*, of *Boſton*. It is requeſted of thoſe who may have ſeen this *Joſeph Thorp* ſince the 19th of *June* laſt paſt, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the moſt early intelligence thereof to any of the above perſons, or *Greenwood, Ritſon*, and *Maſh*, in *Norfolk*, or to Mr. *Robet Pleaſants* and company, at *Four Mile* creek, *Henrico* county; the favour will be gratefully acknowledged. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned from taking him off the continent.

NORFOLK, *October* 4, 1774.

THE directors of the LIGHTHOUSE are deſirous to engage immediately with ſome perſon to carry a quantity of ſtone from *Cape Henry* to the place whereon the lighthouſe is to be fixed, about one mile and a half diſtance.

tf BASSETT MOSELEY.

TAKEN up, on *Appomattox* river, near the upper bridge, in *Prince Edward*, a bay mare, about 4 feet 2 inches and a half high, has a ſtar in her forehead, about 6 years old, her left eye is what is called a glaſs eye, all of her feet are white intermixed with black ſpots, has a ſnip on her noſe, and branded on each buttock 8. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l. WILLIAM HALL.

TAKEN up in *Spotſylvania*, 4 ſheep, *viz.* one ram, marked with a ſwallow fork in each ear; one ewe, marked with a crop, ſlit, and underkeel in the right, and crop and underkeel in the left; one wether, marked with a crop and ſlit in the right, and a crop in the left ear; the other is a lamb, unmarked. All the above ſheep are white. Poſted, and appraiſed to 1l. 18s. WILLIAM CARTER.

TAKEN up, in *York* county, 7 unmarked ſows, one of them white, two ſpotted, three griſled, and one black. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3l. 10s. JOHN CHISMAN, ſenior.

TAKEN up, on *Deep Creek*, in *Cumberland*, a bay mare, about 4 feet 6 inches high, about 5 years old, a ſwitch tail, and no brand perceivable. Poſted, and appraiſed to 12l. JACOB MAGEHY.

TAKEN up, near *Great Guinea* creek, in *Cumberland*, an iron grey mare colt, 4 feet 2 inches high, neither docked or branded, has a white ſpot on her left buttock, and a blaze in her face; poſted, and appraiſed to 2l. 10s. Alſo a ſorrel mare colt, 4 feet high, neither docked or branded, her left hind foot white, and has a blaze in her face. Appraiſed to 2l. () HARTWELL MACON.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, a bay mare, about 10 or 11 years old, between 4 feet 8 and 9 inches high, ſwitch mane and tail, a ſtar in her forehead, her near hind foot white, and a ſmall part of her near fore foot, ſeveral ſaddle ſpots on her back, and no perceivable brand. Poſted, and appraiſed to 11l. Apply to the ſubſcriber in *Prince George* county.

() JOHN THWEAT.

TAKEN up, in *Halifax*, on *Sandy Creek*, a black mare, about 4 feet 6 inches high, branded on the near buttock O, and on the near ſhoulder ſſ in which ſome white hairs are grown out, has a half crop in her right ear, a ſtar in her forehead, ſome ſaddle ſpots, a ſhort tail, and hanging mane, trots indifferently, and appears to be old. Appraiſed to 5l. () THOMAS DIXON.

TAKEN up, in *Orange*, a ſmall flea bitten grey horſe, about 11 years old, and branded on the near buttock with a croſs. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3l.

REUBEN DANIEL.

WANTED for the lighthouſe directors eight ſecond hand ANCHORS, nearly a thouſand weight each. Any perſon having ſuch for ſale are deſired to make their terms known to the ſubſcriber in Norfolk.

t. f. BASSETT MOSELEY.

FOR SALE,

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both ſides of Contrary River, in Louiſa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has ſufficient houſes for overſeers and negroes; the other is improved with all neceſſary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houſes being finiſhed in the beſt manner. This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Fredericksburg, and 43 of P ge's warehouſe; there are at leaſt 400 acres of low grounds, of the beſt ſoil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Maſſey, and John Lain, are now in poſſeſſion of the plantations, who will ſhew the land to any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, and Major Thomas Johnſon will agree with them for the price. The above tract is eſteemed the moſt valuable in Louiſa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and ſituated in the beſt range for ſtock of any below the great mountains. (tf 1*)

FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP.

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above ſix years, with all neceſſary houſes, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the ſoil of which is ſo good that it will bring large tobacco for five or ſix years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thouſand pounds of tobacco per ſhare. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for ſtock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each ſide of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Peterſburg by water, and laſt month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Peterſburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be ſoon cleared, and then the expence of ſending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe will ſee, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raiſing wheat in theſe parts, and a good mill would be very advantageous to the owner. Alſo another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouſe, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winſton. On this land is a ſmall plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price ſo low, that I am convinced any perſon who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not heſitate to give the price I ſhall aſk. Neither of theſe tracts are under any incumbrance whatſoever. A reaſonable time of payment will be allowed.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON.

TO BE RENTED,

FROM YEAR TO YEAR, OR FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

BELVOIR,

THE beautiful ſeat of the honourable George William Fairfax, eſquire, lying upon Potowmack river, in Fairfax county, about 14 miles below Alexandria. The manſion houſe is of brick, two ſtory high, with four convenient rooms and a large paſſage upon the lower floor, five rooms and a paſſage on the ſecond, and a ſervants hall and cellars below; convenient offices, ſtables, and coach houſe, adjoining, as alſo a large and well furniſhed garden, ſtored with great variety of valuable fruits, in good order. Appertaining to the tract on which theſe improvements are, and which contains near 2000 acres (ſurrounded, in a manner, by navigable water) are ſeveral valuable fiſheries, and a good deal of cleared land in different parts, which may be let altogether, or ſeparately, as ſhall be found moſt convenient. The terms may be known of Colonel Waſhington, who lives near the premiſes, or of me, in Berkeley county,

tf FRANCIS WILLIS, junior.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT twelve thouſand acres of exceeding rich TOBACCO LAND, in Amherſt county, whereon are ſeveral plantations and improvements ſufficient to work forty or fifty hands. There is on this land for ſale a very valuable GRIST MILL, lately bult, with a ſtone dam and a pair of good COLOGNE MILLSTONES, which mill has for two years paſt got upwards of 100 barrels of toll corn, and is ſituated on a never failing ſtream. The land will be ſhewn by William Womack, who lives at one of the plantations, and the prices of the land made known by him. One or two years credit will be allowed, intereſt being paid for the ſecond year, and alſo for the firſt, if the money is not paid agreeable to contract. The land is to be laid off and ſurveyed by Colonel William Cabell, at the expence of the purchaſer. Deeds will be made, upon bond and approved ſecurity being given, either to Call, William Cabell, or the ſubſcriber. Six per cent. diſcount will be allowed for ready money, or good merchants notes. If any perſon would chuſe to exchange lands in the lower part of the country, on or near ſome navigable river, that are good, it is more than probable we ſhould agree.

CARTER BRAXTON.